ASBESTOS

1701 Winter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL
Devoted to the Interests of the
Asbestos and Magnesia Industries

JANUARY 1931

AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

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Lighters at Limassol, Cyprus, filled with ***Asbestos*** *from the Mines of the Cyprus Asbestos Company*

What Happened In 1930?

What progress has the Asbestos Industry made in 1930? What factors helped its progress or hindered its advance?

Let us take just a hasty glance back over the last twelve months and consider some of the things which stand out in 1930 as milestones in the history of the industry, or as hindrances in its path of progress.

We find that several new products and processes have been recorded in our pages. The Philip Carey Company of Cincinnati, O., put on the market its new high temperature insulating material "Alumino-Hi-Temp"; Societe Francaise de l'Everite of Plaine St. Denis, France, introduced its Reinforced Asbestos Cement Pipe; Scheerders-Van Kerchove United Company, St. Nicolaas, Belgium, advertised its new manufacturing process for Asbestos Cement Corrugated Sheets; Insulining, an insulation for void space, is featured by the Ric-wiL Company of Cleveland, manufacturers of Underground Conduit; a new asbestos wallboard and a refractory were marketed by the Johns-Manville Corporation; two different types of asbestos mailbags have been developed and put into use by carriers of airmail; the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company introduced two improved types of aircell insulation, somewhat new departures in the insulation line. Not a bad list for a year of depression.

While 1930 was not a year of expansion generally, several new plants have been put into operation, built or purchased by firms in various divisions of the Industry. The Philip Carey Company built at St. Louis its new factory for the manufacture of Alumino-Hi-Temp mentioned above; the mill at the Nicolet Mine, Danville, P. Q., Canada, was put into operation early in the year; the Linear Packing & Rubber Company built a large new factory in Tacony, Philadelphia; the Car de Van Paper Company was organized and its mill, located at Stockport, N. Y., began operation, principally for the purpose of supplying asbestos paper to manufacturers of aircell covering who were interested in the company; the new mill of Johnson's Company at Thet-

ford Mines, Canada, started operation in the Autumn; the Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company completed its new, highly modern power plant at Valley Forge, Pa.; and the Palmer Asbestos & Rubber Company started its new factory at St. Matthews, Ky., for the manufacture of various textile and packing materials.

Various other factors have contributed to the history of the Asbestos Industry in 1930, the most important of which, perhaps, is the increase in Russian production of Asbestos, and the placing of that material on the world's asbestos markets. The new tariff schedule was put into effect during 1930; the Asbestos Corporation Limited of Thetford Mines, postponed payment of interest on its bonds; the Slade Asbestos Corporation reorganized and changed its name to the Marshall Asbestos Corporation, with offices and factory at Troy, N. Y.; the Johns-Manville Corporation changed its sales organization line-up, establishing the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation; the Kubar Manufacturing Company of Davidson, N. C., made a change in management and is now known as the Carolina Asbestos Company; the Keasbey & Mattson Company established a railroad department and placed a man in charge; the Ruberoid Company acquired Eternit, Inc., of St. Louis, (and is actively marketing the products of that firm); Johns-Manville purchased the assets and patents of the Stevens Sound Proofing Company, Chicago, and so increased its acoustical activities.

In the distributing end, the Rankin-Dutney Corporation, Cleveland, O., was formed early in the year, for the distribution of various asbestos products, as also G. V. Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., the Wayland Company, Limited, San Francisco, Cal., and others.

The death angel visited in our midst quite often during 1930 and removed from us several recognized leaders: Dr. Alfred Calmon, founder of the Alfred Calmon Asbestos & Rubber Works of Hamburg, Germany; L. Brietmeyer, Chairman of the Cape Asbestos Company, London, England; Clement Restein, President of the Belmont Packing & Rubber Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. S. Thorsen, head of P. S. Thorsen, Inc., Insulation Contractors of Brooklyn,

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N. Y.; J. H. J. Veldhuis, Manager of Hollandsche Asbest Maatschappij of Rotterdam, Holland; F. Stirling Newall, Chairman of Washington Chemical Company, Washington Station, England; Frederick L. Pilliod, Director of Johns-Manville Corporation; Patrick J. Smith, one of the partners of Smith & Kanzler, Elizabeth, N. J., R. W. Potter, President H. F. Watson Mills, Erie, Pa., and W. A. White, London Manager for George MacLellan & Company of Glasgow.

This then, is the record, briefly of the Asbestos Industry during 1930.

What May We Expect From 1931?

The Year 1930 is over; 1931 is just begun; what will 1931 bring to the Asbestos Industry?

While we cannot pierce the veil which hides the future, all of us can from our experience in other years, and from our observation of the trend of economic conditions, prophesy to some extent what sort of a year 1931 will be in the Asbestos Industry.

Undoubtedly 1931 will be a year of hard work. It is fairly certain that business will not revive as quickly as many predicted, but we can best help it along by digging our toes in and pushing with all our might at our particular jobs.

After all, the harder the task, the more joy in accomplishing it. Instead of sitting down and sighing about the bad business situation let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and help to conquer it.

What pride will be ours if next January we can say "The Asbestos Industry, in spite of adverse conditions, made real progress during 1931."

Several executives in the Asbestos Industry have been asked to give their opinions of the outlook for 1931 and while not all have replied to our request, we believe the comments of those who have replied, will be more than ordinarily interesting to our readers, and most probably, helpful. Listen to what these executives have to say:

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Johns-Manville carries on the entire manufacturing process of asbestos. Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent and branch offices in all large cities cooperate in the supreme idea of service.

In a hundred ways Johns-Manville products contribute to the comfort of modern life and to the efficiency of industrial establishments. There are Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles, automobile brake linings and Improved Asbestocel heater pipe and boiler insulations. Besides these, Johns-Manville makes scores of items ranging from asbestos curtains that protect theatre audiences to the packings, insulations and cements which make it possible to heat large buildings, and to operate great power plants.

Johns-Manville

CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branches In All Large Cities

JOHNS MANVILLE JM INCORPORATED

A. K. Burgstresser, President,
Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company.

I am of the opinion that the Asbestos Industry in 1931 will enjoy its share of increased business as it has in past years, for the reason that each year brings forth many uses for asbestos and while there may be a lesser demand for the regular products the new uses usually build up the tonnage and take the place of those that are diminished.

Naturally our business is dependent on the building industry and other lines of manufacturing and, therefore, the improvement of these will greatly affect us.

Our plans include increased uses for asbestos and increased efforts for the sale of our products by adding a larger and better distribution.

In general we are hoping for an improvement in our business in 1931 over 1930.

Richard V. Mattison, M. D., President,
Keasbey & Mattison Company, etc.

The outlook for the Asbestos Industry for 1931 is for very much reduced volume, to what has occurred during the past two or three years.

Our particular lines we expect to improve slowly during the year, but nothing of an alarming nature. It is inconceivable to us how small an amount of Asbestos products the world can get along with, but it seems to be a fact, nevertheless, and we do not look for any very great increase of business during the year 1931.

We make our plans as the business seems to develop during the year.

S. Simpson, President,
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

It looks as if 1931 will be an interesting year for Manufacturers, as well as others.

We shall not be able to accept very much for granted as to what business conditions are going to be, but shall have to study the trend of things very thoroly and be guided accordingly.

Indications, as I see them, point to a gradual resumption of normal business, but by "normal business" I do not mean the boom times of the last half of 1928 and first half of 1929.

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Some lines of business have already started to pick up, but others are very backward, and this has always been the way in times of depression such as we are now going thru.

In no depression period that the United States has experienced has the credit situation been so good, and this should be a large factor in the improvement of business conditions.

We believe that our particular line will improve during 1931, and have been making plans for increased business for next year.

Lewis H. Brown, President,
Johns-Manville Corporation.

It will soon be eighteen months since the decline started. Many indications have been developing recently indicating that the decline has about spent its force. We are faced with an uncertain Winter, but by Spring we expect a noticeable upward trend. Each month of 1931 thereafter should show an improving condition.

The keynote of next year must be increased sales volume and to accomplish that we must have vision, courage and enthusiastic cooperation. But most of all careful planning of our objectives, coupled with hard work.

The worst is behind us. Let's forget about it, except for the lessons it has taught us, and with courageous vision set our eyes on the goal that lies ahead.

H. C. Bonney, Vice President,
The Ruberoid Company.

In general business we anticipate a steady altho not by any means a spectacular improvement in general business thruout the year.

The Asbestos shingle market has been considerably depressed during the past two years on account of the dumping of stocks into this country by foreign manufacturers. Some of these stocks are still for sale at certain points altho we believe that as a whole they have been quite thoroly liquidated.

We believe that one of the most hopeful signs in the asphalt shingle industry is the advent of attractive colors and designs which are coming into the picture and which are meeting with a ready response on the part of consumers.

As a whole we find ourselves quite enthusiastic about

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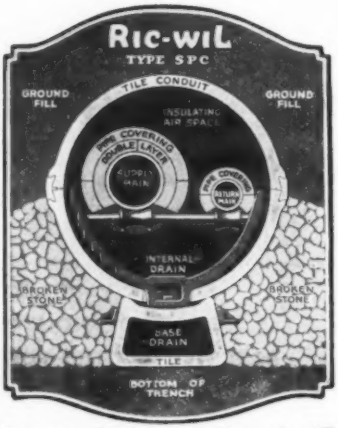

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1930-31 Heating Rates

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the outlook for 1931 as far as asbestos products are concerned.

Arnold W. Koehler, President,
The Asbestos Textile Company.

The outlook for the Asbestos Industry in 1931 does not hold out much encouragement for improvement. I do not see how we can expect any improvement in this industry for the first three months of this year; I do not believe the first three months will even come up to the same period in 1930, but I think after the spring we might see a little improvement; we might even see production on the basis of 1930.

After the first six months I hope to see a gradual improvement so that by the end of 1931 we should see the same production as 1930 with a possibility of a small increase.

But, in 1932 I am looking for the best year that the Asbestos industry has ever had, not excepting wartime conditions. I am basing my opinion on the fact that the people of the whole world are poorer, or at least feel poorer, due to the business depression, have cut down their requirements, not alone for luxuries but for the necessities of life, and to such an extent that after 1931 there will be such a demand for all commodities that the whole world will be compelled to become buyers.

In my opinion, this industry should mark time during 1931, practicing economy wherever possible, making no commitments for expansion but preparing for a boom which I prophesize is sure to come in 1932.

W. A. Godfrey, Manager & Secretary,
Cape Asbestos Company, Limited.

Never was it so difficult as now to forecast with any degree of accuracy the prospects of the Asbestos Industry in this country for 1931.

The end of 1930 finds us in a more difficult and uncertain situation than has confronted us for many years past. The fall in asbestos values has thoroly disorganized the market. Buyers are keeping aloof, waiting for the bottom to be reached, and the necessity of reducing stocks to the minimum at the close of the year is paramount. So

much for the position as it stands today.

The general feeling in this country (England) is that the New Year will see an improving tendency, but this anticipation is more a matter of faith than logic. One can only be guided by past experience. The present situation is too serious to last, and the time is over-ripe for improvement, but this company's success depends very largely on world conditions, as its clientele extends practically all over the world, its raw material supplies occupying an important position in its development and progress.

One thing is certain; the world cannot stand still, and it is high time that the unrest and disturbances in various countries have worn themselves out and that peace and ordered progress will result.

Shipping, Railways, Building, Engineering, Electrical, Motoring, and the Chemical Industries, are all fed in one way or another by this company's raw material or manufactured products. What is lost in one field is often made up in another. We therefore look with some reasonable optimism to the prospects for the New Year, feeling that it cannot be worse than the present and could very reasonably be expected to be a good deal better.

Asbestos Brake Lining Association Elects New Officers

New officers were elected by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, Inc., at the regular annual meeting held at the Transportation Club, Biltmore Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, December 10th, 1930.

The officers for 1931 are as follows:

President, R. B. Davis of Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

1st Vice President, William Brookes, Ferodo & Asbestos, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J.

2nd Vice President, M. T. Rogers, Multibestos Company, Cambridge B, Mass.

Commissioner, W. J. Parker, 7 East 44th Street, New York City.

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IMPORT

EXPORT

Comments on the Russian Situation

Our December issue asked for comments, particularly from foreign countries, on the Russian Asbestos situation. We believe the following comment by W. A. Godfrey of London, England, will be of great interest to our readers:

In discussing this question any prejudice that may exist as to methods of government in Russia, must, necessarily, be ruled out. Facts not sentiment—rule the situation. Therefore, the rapid growth of Asbestos Exports from Russia, must be resolutely faced as a fact to be grappled with.

Russian Asbestos can be sold in any country today at prices below market values, and the European manufacturers will ,and in many cases indeed must, buy always in the cheapest market.

Of the good quality of Russian asbestos there is no dispute. The merits of its long grades for spinning purposes and of its shorter grades for use in the manufacture of asbestos-cement slates, etc., are fully recognized. In these respects it is undoubtedly a serious competitor with Rhodesian and Canadian asbestos, particularly the former, to which it is closely allied in chemical and physical properties.

From the point of view of the Cape Asbestos Company, however, altho any movement in prices of one grade produces a sympathetic effect in those of other grades, the position is not quite so serious as with other producers and manufacturers. Blue and Amosite asbestos, which are this company's primary interests, still stand supreme for their insulating properties. In this respect no white material (which is known as "Chrysotile" asbestos) can be compared with blue (which is known as "Crocidolite") or with amosite (which is akin to blue in chemical respects but is yellow in color and of greater length). Nevertheless this Company has a good market for goods in which white asbestos is used, and the Russian material, if sold at low

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prices, must inevitably depreciate the value of stocks of other white crudes that may be held.

Whether the world can absorb the entire production of the Soviet Union in addition to the other recognized forms of asbestos, is questionable. Already saturation point appears to have been reached and the lowering of prices does not seem to attract business. On the other hand the present universal depression cannot surely continue, and if an upward movement develops, the Russian material will be a stern competitor particularly with the Canadian, Rhodesian and Cyprus qualities.

Personally we cannot but contemplate the results of Mr. Henry Ford's arrangements with the Soviet Union with some misgiving. The facts stated in your article are amazing and if—*if*—Russia by 1938—can manufacture 8,000,000 cars per annum (!) it seems to us that the most promising market for that production would be the United States of America, which surely is not quite what Mr. Ford is aiming at. Possibly, however, this is rather outside the present field of inquiry.

Whichever way the whole subject is looked at, whether the operation of the Russian five year plan is beneficial or otherwise to the Asbestos Industry (producers or manufacturers) its disturbing effect cannot be ignored.

As always in industrial matters new times produce new problems and it is up to the members of the Industry to prove themselves worthy of their reputation and adapt themselves to the new situation.

The following comment has been sent us by a subscriber who desires his name withheld:

The economic drive of the Soviet Union should be viewed nationally without feelings of anxiety. For every dollar's worth of grain or goods exported a dollar's worth of goods or services are being acquired, and this state of affairs seems unlikely to change whether the Soviet plan is successful or otherwise.

No useful object would be attained by the Soviet Union exporting manufactured goods except for the purpose of exchanging into things more immediately necessary for their industries or for the personal needs of their popu-

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Canadian Crude
Canadian Spinning Fibre
Canadian Shingle Fibre
Russian Crude
Rhodesian Crude
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lation. The world as a whole should not lose by these exchanges, and may well benefit.

The Soviet people are making tremendous sacrifices so that their standard of living may ultimately improve. The plan must progress at a speed proportionate to the sacrifices made, and must slow up when it becomes imperative to increase the purchasing power of the population by having food and goods available in exchange for paper roubles at prices which will enable their requirements to be satisfied. A higher standard of living cannot be reached without increasing working costs.

Both property and wealth formerly held by a limited class is now vested in the Soviet Union for the benefit of the population, but this apparent advantage over capitalistic countries may be more than offset by the unwieldy size of the industrial and trading organization.

The danger to Canadian and other asbestos mines would seem to be that the prices of Russian Asbestos may not be strictly economic in the sense that the proceeds may not tend to raise the standard of living of the Soviet population, but this fact may well be lost sight of in the maze of figures which the vast organization of the Soviet Union has to deal with. Even if the prices are uneconomic, the necessity to sell may outweigh all other considerations.

On the other hand, Russia must desire the largest amount of money possible for her products, and perhaps she will be content with a fair share of the world's markets and join forces with other producers in order to achieve this result.

The 37th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will be held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa., January 26th to 29th, 1931.

Among the papers that have been prepared for the meeting are Insulating Effect of Successive Air Spaces Bounded by Bright Metallic Surfaces, by L. W. Schad and Special Distribution of the Energy Radiated from Metallic Surfaces at High Temperature, by G. R. Greenslade.

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Acid Resistance of Spinnable Types of Asbestos

Some of our readers have asked us to supply information on the acid resistance of various types of spinnable fibres.

The best authority on this subject appears to be the report of the laboratory of the Alfred Calmon Asbest-und Gummiwerke Aktiengesellschaft of Hamburg, Germany, this report having been published by Kautschuk in April 1927.

We give below the results obtained by this laboratory when testing various fibres with hydrochloric acid.

In the first experiment, ten grammes of asbestos fibre were treated with 200 to 500 cubic centimeters of 25 per cent hydrochloric acid and allowed to remain at room temperature. After 24 hours the material was filtered, washed free of chlorides, and after drying to constant weight, the loss was determined. The residue was then treated with an equal quantity of fresh hydrochloric acid and allowed to stand for three days, when the loss in weight was again determined. This treatment was repeated until the acid caused no further loss in weight. The results were as follows:

Table Showing Loss in Weight of Asbestos treated with 25% Hydrochloric Acid at Room Temperature.

	Bell's C	King's C	Bell's E	Rhod. CG2	Russian 4	Amosite Short	Blue Cape
1x24 hrs.	25.2%	26.3%	28.8%	10.3%	15.6%	5.9%	3.4%
4x24 hrs.	50.5%	50.8%	52.7%	25.7%	26.0%	8.8%	4.1%
7x24 hrs.	55.0%	55.5%	56.7%	40.4%	46.6%	9.6%	4.4%
10x24 hrs.	56.0%	57.0%	57.5%	50.0%	54.0%	10.0%	5.0%
13x24 hrs.	...	...	...	56.3%	58.0%	10.8%	5.5%

Then ten grammes of the asbestos fibre were treated with 300 c. c. of 25% hydrochloric acid and *boiled* for two hours under the reflux condenser. After washing until free of chloride, the residue was dried to constant weight, and the following *losses in weight* were established:

Bell's Crude No. 1	57%	Rhodesian C. G. 2	54.5%
Australian Crude	55%	Russian 4	56.2%
Bell's B	58%	Amosite	12%
Canadian Z	56.3%	Blue Cape Asbestos	7%

The two kinds of hornblende (Amosite and Blue Cape)

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asbestos which were attacked but slightly were subjected repeatedly to similar two hour periods of treatment and the losses in weight determined. The results obtained were as follows:

Table Showing Loss in Weight of Hornblende Asbestos treated with Hydrochloric Acid at Boiling Temperature, showing Loss in Weight.

	Amosite Long Fibre	Amosite Short Fibre	Blue Cape Asbestos
2 hrs.	12.0%	14.4%	7.0%
2x2 hrs.	19.1%	20.5%	8.4%
3x2 hrs.	23.0%	24.9%	10.0%
4x2 hrs.	27.0%	30.6%	13.0%
5x2 hrs.	31.6%	35.6%	14.5%
6x2 hrs.	37.6%	38.8%	16.0%
7x2 hrs.	38.8%	40.0%	18.2%
8x2 hrs.	.....	.....	20.4%

At room temperature therefore the hornblende types of asbestos may be considered as relatively resistant to strong mineral acids. The decomposition proceeds very slowly after 5 to 10% has been dissolved. First place as acid resistant belongs without doubt to blue Cape asbestos; second place goes to the yellowish grey hornblende asbestos, amosite.

Hot mineral acids attack asbestos much more strongly, even the hornblende types being strongly attacked by boiling mineral acids.

Other tests are given in the report, including one which shows the influence of fibre length and fineness on the rapidity of decomposition when subjected to hydrochloric acid, and also the behaviour of asbestos toward weak acids, such as acetic acid.

A copy of the full report can be examined in the office of "ASBESTOS."

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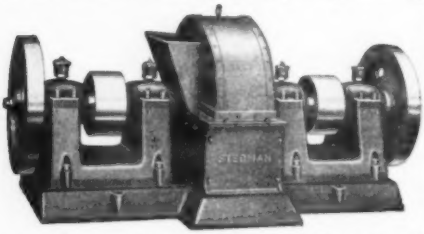
A Disintegrator for Asbestos Fibre

At the mine mills, Asbestos Rock is crushed in huge primary crushers, then reduced to smaller sizes in secondary crushers, and, after drying, the Asbestos fibre is separated from the rock by air suction.

Asbestos Crudes on the other hand are "hand-cobbed," meaning that the Asbestos occurring in wide veins is freed from the adhering rock by a hand hammering operation, and is shipped from the mines to manufacturing plants in the native condition in which it comes from the vein. It is then, at the manufacturing plant, "opened up," usually with a disintegrator in the form of an old style chaser mill of a type closely resembling that used ages ago in grinding wheat into flour.



A 6 row cage disintegrator, manufactured by Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works, Aurora, Ind., is being successfully used for this purpose. One of the particular features of this disintegrator is its ability to open the fibres without breaking them or shortening their length, for, as our readers all know, the longer the fibre, the more valuable.

An increasing number of industries is finding a definite use for the various mills made by the Stedman Company. Because of the many manufacturers interested in the application of this equipment to their problems, a special research department has been established by Stedman where material tests are made and findings reported without obligation.

The Stedman works has been building crushing, grinding and pulverizing machinery for over fifty years. District sales offices are maintained in Atlanta, Los Angeles, Phila-

"THE WORLD'S FINEST INSULATION"

In the form of

(1) BLUE ASBESTOS SECTIONAL COVERINGS (for Steam Pipes)

(2) BLUE ASBESTOS MATTRESSES (for Locomotive or Marine Boilers)

(3) BLUE ASBESTOS BLOCKS (for Bulkheads or Boilers)

Suitable for high temperatures up to 1000° F.

Combining the following features:-

1 Efficient insulation with structural strength
2 Resistance to vibration with no powderisation or friability
3 First cost is last

BLUE AND AMOSITE CRUDES

of all grades available for direct shipment from South Africa.

The **Cape Asbestos Co** *Limited*

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory. Barking, Essex

Telegrams:— "Incorrupt," London. Telephone City 6937

delphia and San Francisco and special Stedman agents located in all the principal cities thruout the country. In addition, selected dealer organizations represent the line in Canada and England.

A bulletin describing the Stedman 6 row cage Distintegrator can be obtained by anyone interested by addressing the manufacturers.

Protecting Grass and Small Trees with Asbestos

By Willis Mehanna, Bussey, Iowa.

Oftentimes when people rake up the dead leaves, stubs and small twigs on yard and lawn and burn them, they leave a spot of dead grass where burning was done. This is unsightly and it sometimes takes the grass several years to grow over it. But noxious weeds will grow on these spots readily enough. To avoid these spots get two or three sheets of asbestos, tolerably stiff, about three by three feet each and spread on lawn, raking the leaves on these sheets. Then apply match to the leaves and the asbestos sheet will prevent the grass under it from being killed.

Another good use for asbestos is to wrap small fruit trees with it in the fall of the year. Then the leaves and dead grasses in the orchard can be burned and the little trees wrapped in asbestos will not be injured. The asbestos will be a protection against both heat and rabbits and will last several seasons.

Editor's Note: There may be some virtue in these two suggestions. We would like our readers to comment on them.

CONTRACTS EXECUTED ANYWHERE
High and Low Pressure Insulation
Brine and Ammonia Cork Insulation
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. CO.
SPRINGFIELD : : MASS.

CYPRUS ASBESTOS

A true Chrysotile fibre of great tensile strength, exceptionally clean and well graded, suitable for the manufacture of—

Asbestos-cement pipes, sheets and shingles

Asbestos millboard

Moulded brake lining

Etc., etc.

Limited quantity still available for 1930 delivery.

APPLY FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO SOLE AGENTS—

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.

49, ST. JAMES'S STREET

LONDON, S. W. 1

FACTS AND FANCY

A Correction.

In the article on "This Russian Situation", in December, statement was made that cost of transportation from Rhodesia or South Africa from seaboard to New York is $15.00 per ton. We are told that this is incorrect, and while we have not been able to check it up definitely, believe that this $15.00 charge included transportation from mines to seaboard, and from seaboard to New York.

Moulded and Woven Brake Lining.

We have been told several times lately that there is a tendency away from moulded brake lining, back to woven, or to an improved type of woven.

Some pains have been taken to check this up with firms making both types, and it is found that the proportion of moulded to woven, is about 50-50.

At the present there seems to be no tendency of either moulded or woven to leave the 50-50 mark.

Canada's Statistics on Her Asbestos Mining Industry.

A bulletin just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gives some interesitng information on the Asbestos Mining Industry, in Canada, during 1929.

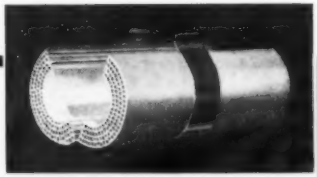
The seven firms included in the report, have a combined capital of $33,248,957; employed during the year 3,391 persons, paying salaries and wages of $4,410,535. The income from sales during the year was $13,172,581.

Next to coal, the Asbestos Industry had the highest income from sales in the Non-Metal Mining field, which included thirteen different non-metals.

The total figures for non-metals were 873 firms, capital $317,302,496, 40,080 employees, salaries and wages of 55,602,313, and income from sales of $93,596,188.

A Heating Rate Table.

A table giving heating rates of central plant systems, for both steam and hot water, has been compiled by the Ric-wiL Company and issued in the form of a six page advertising folder.



Thermo-Lux

» » *has these Exclusive Labor Saving Features*

1. The outer casing of heavy asbestos felt is finished in a soft neutral tone of ivory enamel, eliminating the necessity of painting.

2. The time worn custom of sewing and pasting on a canvas jacket is now eliminated. Three extra wide green lacquered bands hold the covering securely to the pipe.

3. The outer casing is hinged, no stapling being required, thereby speeding up the application of THERMO-LUX. The combination of these special features represents a labor saving on a complete job of at least 20%.

Thermo-Lux

—has increased efficiency—because of its extra heavy asbestos felt outer casing and enameled finish. The 3-8" flap at the top longitudinal seam practically seals the covering when applied to the pipes.

—is rodent and vermin proof—requiring no starchy paste nor other vermin attracting substances in its application.

—lasts a lifetime. The enamel used in finishing is long lasting and flexible, permitting the removal and replacing of any section without damage, should the necessity arise. A damp cloth removes dust or dirt without harming the finish.

NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO. NORRISTOWN PENNSYLVANIA

Please send more information regarding **Thermo-Lux**

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

The rates are given for various cities thruout the United States, divided by States and listed alphabetically under each state.

The table appears to be very complete and no doubt many of our readers would like to have a copy; if so address The Ric-wiL Company, 1562 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, or any of their branch offices.

The Cord Uses Asbestos.

In designing the Cord front drive car, particular attention has been given to insulation against sound and heat.

The Cord front drive therefore uses more asbestos than other automobiles. Besides the regular uses of brake lining, gaskets, etc., the Cord has a half inch asbestos sheet covering the exhaust pipe from the manifold to a point back of the cowl line, this to reduce the noise of the exhaust and deaden the metallic ping. The muffler is similarly covered and in addition muffler, tail pipe brackets and similar connections are insulated where attached to the frame.

We believe a number of other of the higher priced cars cover the exhaust pipe with an asbestos material, either of a moulded nature or an asbestos cloth, but the covering of the muffler is distinctly new, altho there are cases where the muffler is lined.

In age remote, ere Earth awoke,
Deep in her breast the minerals spoke.
Silver and gold, in time primeval
Vaunted their power—good and evil,
The metals base, a host of brothers,
Promised to aid and serve the others.
Asbestos spoke, in accents kind,
They heard him say "I serve mankind."

J. M. Circle.

Written by T. M. Heron, of the Mine Office, Asbestos, P. Q.

Raw Asbestos Distributors

LTD.

RHODESIAN WHITE ASBESTOS

the products of the following MINES

"SHABANIE" "NIL DESPERANDUM"
"BIRTHDAY" "GATHS"
"KINGS" "CROFT"

TRANSVAAL WHITE ASBESTOS

SUPERFINE Quality the product of
THE AMIANTHUS MINE, Kaapsche Hoop.

SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE ASBESTOS

the product of
DOMINION BLUE ASBESTOS MINES (Prop'y)
KURUMAN.

Samples and Prices to be obtained from

RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS
LTD.
20 ST. CLARE STREET, MINORIES;
LONDON, E. I., ENGLAND.

CABLES:
VULBESTON, LONDON.

CODES: BENTLEYS. A. B. C. (5th)
WESTERN UNION, UNIVERSAL EDITION

Modernizing Insulation

Various attempts have been made by various manufacturers to improve the insulation value, the strength and wearing qualities of aircell covering, but up until recently no one has attempted to improve the *appearance*.

Ordinary aircell covering performs its function of insulating heater pipes very satisfactorily, but it certainly adds nothing to the appearance or even the neatness of the cellar; in fact when the canvas jacket becomes dirty (and there is no really efficient way to clean it) it is an eyesore to anyone who happens into the basement and a constant source of irritation to the neat housewife.

For these reasons, to give a better appearance to pipes which are exposed in various public buildings, such as hospitals, and because home owners, especially since the advent of the oil burner, are using their basements to greater extent for playrooms, recreation rooms, gymnasiums, etc., one manufacturer of aircell covering, the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company, decided to work out an aircell insulation material which would give a really neat appearance.

Before attempting this, however, there were many points to be decided. Would such a covering cost more, and if so would the home owner pay the extra amount for appearance? Would the trade be favorable to it? Could a covering be made which would hold together on the pipes without the aid of the pasted canvas?

In an effort to answer these questions, the company made a survey over the greater part of the country, questioning application contractors, large jobbers who sell to plumbers and steamfitters, plumbers and steamfitters themselves, and architects and engineers. Of all those questioned, the architects were the most concerned. Many architects said that they were most dissatisfied with the appearance of aircell covering but that their budgets required the specification of a cheap insulation and aircell was the only insulation they had which would fill the requirement.

The final opinion seemed to be that insulation low in cost, with a decent finished appearance would be most de-

Nicolet Asbestos Mines Limited

DANVILLE, P. Q., CANADA

ASBESTOS FIBRES

of

SUPERIOR QUALITY

from the

DANVILLE DISTRICT

Suitable For the Manufacture of

SHINGLES, MILLBOARD, PAPER, CEMENTS

Address Inquiries to

ALEX. R. MARTIN, *President*

Nicolet Asbestos Mines Limited

INC.

25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS NICOBEST NEW YORK

Sole European Distributors

Compagnie Commerciale De Minerais
Et Matieres Premieres

74 QUAI DE JEMMAPES PARIS, FRANCE

sirable.

When this decision was reached, the Norristown Company went ahead with their research work and developed two coverings which not only give a neat appearance but actually add to the attractiveness of any basement or other room where either of them is used.

Thermo-Lux, the first one designed, while it does not exactly satisfy the low cost requirement, has a most attractive appearance. It is a cellular insulation one inch in thickness, made of heavy asbestos felt paper, corrugated, hinged at the bottom and with a ⅜ inch lap at the top to seal it and prevent heat leakage. It has no cotton jacket but on its outer layer is a special paper that is sized and heavily lacquered to produce a smooth, glossy appearance. It is ivory in color and with each section are furnished three *green* lacquered bands, *one and one half inches wide*, instead of the ¾" width generally used with aircell.

In shipping Thermo-Lux each section is individually wrapped in kraft paper to protect the finish and furnished in an attractive carton. In other words, appearance, both in the material itself, the accompanying bands and the package, is the keynote.

Such is Thermo-Lux, and while it is somewhat higher in price than ordinary aircell, its advantages for high grade residences where the basement is to be used as a game room. for exposed pipes in hospitals, apartments, hotels and office buildings, are well worth the additional cost. Figured against an 8 ounce canvas job that is sewed, sized and painted with lead and oil paint, the use of Thermo-Lux is by far more economical, as well as more attractive and easier to keep clean.

The original idea being to make an insulation which would be attractive and yet no more expensive than regular aircell, the Norristown Company was not quite satisfied with Thermo-Lux as the solution of its probelm, and decided to produce a second improved type of aircell. The result was Cell O Tone. This is made in both three quarter and one inch thicknesses and while heavier paper is used thruout its construction, it does not have the lacquered finish. The cotton jacket is left off and in its place is a tinted asbestos

RUSSIAN ASBESTOS

for use in the Manufacture of

Moulded Brake Lining

Free of grit or talc—extremely strong

•

A grade of Russian Asbestos made especially for Moulded Brake Lining and very reasonable in price.

•

Write for Substantial Sample

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.
8 West 40th Street · New York, N. Y.

AMTORG TRADING CORP.
261 Fifth Avenue · New York, N. Y.

paper with a rough felt mark that improves its appearance at a distance. This covering is also hinged at the bottom. It is an orchid pink shade and is supplied with one inch wide black lacquered bands, three to a section. The outside felt is made with a special finish that permits it to be cleaned with a damp cloth.

Like all new developments, when a certain improvement is made, other advantages often accompany it. In this case the appearance is far better than that of ordinary aircell and the covering will stay on the pipe without the canvas. The bands will hold it but if desired, staples can be used or, as one contractor intends, the lateral joint and the joint between the sections can be silicated with a dilute solution of soda. The latter two methods are optional—not really necessary.

Even more important is the fact that the paste bucket can be discarded and according to actual test, over 20% more covering can be applied, in a given time. Even union mechanics favor the two new materials because while they admit it will apply faster, it is so much more satisfactory to work with that they are in favor of it.

No canvas is pasted over the butt ends of the sections to hold them together. Aircell shrinkage and pipe expansion has ruined many insulation jobs because a number of sections were tied together so tightly that the break came at the weakest point and gaps of four to eight inches, often more, would be found in a line and have to be patched up.

Aircell shrinkage is found to be but 1/8 inch per three foot section. For this reason the band has been made wider on Thermo-Lux and Cell O Tone. The band is put over the butt of the sections and each section rides under the band and makes its own expansion joint.

Of course when the insulation for the pipes is colored, the plastic for the fittings should correspond. The manufacturer has provided for this by devising special Asbestos Plastics which match in color the colors of the coverings. These plastics permit fittings to be made without the use of the rather unsightly cotton jackets and give the job a uniform appearance.

Thermo-Lux and Cell O Tone are simply modern insu-

We are in the market for

Metallic Yarn or any other grades of Asbestos Waste

Send Samples

E. GROSS & CO., INC.

HARTFORD CONN.

ELWOOD J. WILSON

Incorporated

350 Madison Avenue - - NEW YORK, N. Y.

AT 45TH STREET

ASBESTOS CRUDES AND FIBRES

The Expert Examination of Asbestos Properties

In the market for large or small quantities of

METALLIC YARN WASTE
ASBESTOS TEXTILE WASTE
SCRAP CLOTH—YARN CUTTINGS
LOOM SWEEPINGS
CARDROOM STRIPPINGS

Please send samples, stating quantities, to

NEWARK WASTE CO.

55 to 59 River Street NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PAUL RODE

STADTHAUSBRUCKE 15

HAMBURG GERMANY

Cable Address: PARIMASCO

In the market for

ASBESTOS CRUDES & FIBRES

lations. This is the age of color and appearance and because insulation is asbestos is no reason that the insulation business cannot keep up with the modern age. It is hoped that these two new developments may be the forerunners of many more that will place the insulation and asbestos business on the plane it should occupy.

Asbestos for Mending Pipes

By George Swann

Rust was eating holes in my furnace pipe, and thus interfering with the draught. By chance I had some asbestos and Silicate of Sodium left from putting in a gas grate. I made a paste with the asbestos fibre and silicate, and patched the holes, then, when dry, put stove polish over the patches. They were hardly noticeable. From that pipe I got three more years' service, and, based on the cost of the pipe, saved seventeen dollars by using ten cents worth of asbestos and silicate of sodium.

One may use thin asbestos paper and the silicate as a glue, or he can pulverize any sort of asbestos and make a paste with the silicate. The cost of both is negligible. Fifty cents worth of silicate will last five or six years for ordinary repair work. Pipes that are ready to be thrown away may have their usefulness doubled by this simple repair material, and anyone can handle it quickly.

A word may be in place to those unfamiliar with the silicate. It is a clear liquid somewhat thinner than syrup, and possesses the property of holding with a glue-like grip things that are subjected to fire. I have an asbestos grate that has been burning fifteen hours a day during fire season for fifteen years, and this remarkable fire-glue shows no sign of letting go yet. Almost any druggist can tell one where to obtain it.

WANTED: SALES MANAGER. Eastern brake lining manufacturer has position open. Well rated and growing concern. Applicants should have experience, record of accomplishment, willing to work on reasonable salary and bonus on sales. Applications strictly confidential. **Address A. S. Rossiter, Editor, "ASBESTOS," 1701 Winter St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

Little Lessons in Selling

SELLING—AN ENTERPRISE IN MAKING FRIENDS

By J. T. Bartlett

"No sales territory is big enough to hold both friends and enemies," observed a veteran salesman. "Here is my definition of a man who possesses the first qualifications for success in selling—*one who does not know how to make an enemy.*

"You can't sell with maximum effectiveness to Bill Jones when you know that across the street is Sam Brown, who can't find adjectives torrid enough to describe you.

"You can't talk to a buyer with 100 per cent persuasiveness when, with the last prospect you had a quarrel and flung words out with abandon.

"You go out selling, and get results, when you move about in an atmosphere of friendship.

"You get the most sales out of your territory when, within it, the number of prospects is not reduced by personal enmities. There just isn't any room in the selling field for enmities. There are never too many prospects, even when your reputation with all is excellent."

No salesman should permit himself to indulge in dislikes, animosities. When a prospect is abrupt, even rude, he should school himself to take the situation in an impersonal way. Why was the man discourteous? It may be that his discourtesy was itself wholly impersonal, a product of irritating conditions under which he was working when approached. Or, it may be that the salesman's approach was an unskillful one.

The clever thing to do is to respect the situation, determine the facts in it—and guard against recurrence in the future.

Become expert in making friendships. Study your prospects. Strive to have each contact build you in the estimate of the prospects. Learn how to do the little things which create good will. Convince the buyer of your genuineness.

Let it be said of you "He doesn't know how to make an enemy!"

ASBESTOS

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Conditions.

The general business situation can be summed up in a few words—still depressed at the present time, likely to continue so for at least a month or two, or three, but indications that the bottom has been reached, and from now on, any movement at all will be upward. Practically all our large industrial and financial leaders agree that improvement will start something during 1931. A number of factories have already started up and several others have increased their payrolls—most encouraging.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

The past year has been a trying one for all asbestos producers in various parts of the world. Canada, as well as Rhodesia, has found a declining market for their profitable grades of asbestos.

The demand for long grades of asbestos for spinning purposes declined at the very time when the output of all mines increased, so that today there is a very great overproduction of spinning grades of asbestos and the resultant decline in prices.

Shorter grades of asbestos, such as that used for asbestos shingles and asbestos paper, are declining rapidly in price—more on account of poor business among the manufacturers of these articles than of over production.

Manufacturers of asbestos shingles and asbestos paper who do not have their own asbestos mines, find themselves in a happier position today than ever in the past, for today such manufacturers can purchase their requirements of asbestos as cheaply as those who produce asbestos and manufacture both asbestos shingles and asbestos paper.

Unless Canada, Rhodesia and Russia find some common interest in curtailing production, dividing markets and cooperating for the permanent good of all producers, we cannot help but feel that the market will decline much lower and to a point where producers unable to stand the loss in their mining operations will find themselves in financial difficulties.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

Textiles. By the time these lines reach our readers, 1931 will have started and 1930 will be but a most unpleasant memory. Probably every single one of our readers scans the columns of the daily papers and the trade forecasts to see whither general business conditions are heading. The concensus of opinion among these publications seems to be that 1931 will be far from a boom year but that it should be materially better than 1930. Just how much better, no one seems to desire to have himself quoted.

As far as the Textile Industry is concerned, it is going to be an uphill battle to make sales prices what they should be in relation to raw materials. Crude prices have gone down so fast that retail prices on finished goods have not been cut rapidly enough to maintain the correct ratio and, as always, under such circumstances, the rectification of retail prices swings too far, with the result that at the present time Yarns, Cloths and in fact all Asbestos Textiles are being sold at too low a figure. There seems to be no possibility of higher prices during the coming year; there is a possibility of lower prices and manufacturers who take 1931 contracts will not be placed in a very precarious position by taking them at market prices today.

Brake Lining. Brake Lining remains very quiet indeed—this not being the season for it, but equipment manufacturers of Brake Lining are looking forward to a happier spring. There should be plenty of Brake Lining business for everyone in 1931 and here at least there is some stability as to price.

Packings. Asbestos Packings maintain about the same level of activity as they have done during the last two or three months. There seems to be small possibility of change during the rest of the winter.

Insulation. In High Pressure Insulations demand has fallen off slightly, the market being fairly stable. Suppliers are looking forward to better conditions during the present year.

In the aircell market a little better tone is noticeable —just a little better demand, an increase in inquiries. While the improvement is not great, it is sufficiently large

to be noticeable. Prices are holding about the same as the last several months.

Paper and Millboard. While the Millboard market is very dull indeed, a slight improvement is noted in paper, occasioned no doubt by the improvement in aircell.

Asbestos Cement Products. The shingle business is very dull, it being affected by the seasonal slump as well as by the general depression in building activity.

Demand for Corrugated continues quite steady, a condition rather surprising to the manufacturers. Demand for flat sheathing is also steady and it appears that orders for corrugated in many cases accompany orders for flat.

Note: These comments represent the opinions of various men in the industry who are in close touch with the market in their several lines. If your opinion differs from theirs, we will be glad to have you send it in for publication.

The latest in Christmas cards is said to be made of asbestos paper, the sentiment assuring the receiver that the warmth of the greetings necessitated the use of an asbestos card.

Sixteen years ago Johns-Manville sent out a circular letter on fire extinguishers, enclosing with each letter a return postal card. Just recently one of these cards was returned by the Lincoln Hotel of Aberdeen, S. D., with request for information. It pays to advertise!

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			December 1930		
	Par	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	–	½	¼	¼
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	2	1¼	2
Carey (Com.)	100	8	210	200	200
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	112	112	112
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	3⅝	2	2
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	15	6¾	8½
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	16⅞	14½	14½
Garlock Pkg. (6s Deb. 1939)	100	6	92	92	92
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	3	69¼	48¾	53⅜
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	122	117	117
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	–	22	16⅞	18
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	40	34⅝	35¼
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	6	3¾	4⅛
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	No Sales		
Thermoid (6s 1934)	100	6	78	72½	72½

Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture of

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines
EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

FOUR THINGS TO REMEMBER — IF YOU MUST CUT A PRICE

These are strenuous days for everybody, and perhaps no one is more at the mercy of unscrupulous buyers, or shrewd buyers, than the insulation contractor.

When unemployment is so prevalent every employer wants to keep his men working to as great an extent as possible; even part time spread over the force is better than no work at all.

As there is not a great deal of business showing and every other contractor is as eager to have a share of it as you are, it is not much wonder that the temptation to cut the price is very great.

But before deciding to cut a price, every phase of the situation should be carefully analyzed. Then, if it still seems necessary to take the job at a lower price than some competitor has quoted, in order to get the business and keep your men working, there are four things which should be remembered:

First. Don't believe everything the buyer tells you. Don't cut below your competitor without some real evidence of the price the buyer claims to have.

Second. Be sure that your costs are figured correctly. On no account cut below cost, for that will in the end defeat the very purpose you desire to accomplish. There is very little likelihood of your making it up on the next job.

Third. Don't try to "hog" all the business by drastic price cutting. Such a policy will inevitably react to your discomfiture.

Fourth. Be friends with your competitors. They are as human as you; they probably need the business as much as you do.

Everyone is entitled to make a reasonable profit on his contracts. If you decide to adopt price cutting as the means of acquiring a little more than your share of the business that is showing, it is only reasonable to suppose that your competitors will be forced to meet you with the same policy, with the result that the profit for all will be reduced to the vanishing point by gradual stages.

WANTED
Carload, Less Carload, or Job Lots
Asbestos, Magnesia, Hair Felt, Silocel, Cork
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ASBESTOS

Africa (Rhodesia).

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	September 1930 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (African Asb. Mining Co. Ltd.)	1,297.50	£28,890	15	0
Pangani (Filabusi Asb. Co. Ltd.) July, August	22.00	440	0	0
Recompense 3 (J. S. Hancock)	11.56	144	9	0
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,204.61	24,092	2	0
Gwelo District				
Silver Sheen (C. P. Devitt)	5.61	44	17	9
Victoria District				
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	802.08	16,041	12	0
King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	630.785	12,615	14	0
	3,974.14	£82,269	9	9
September 1929	*3,673.90*	*£122,698*	*0*	*0*

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of Union of S. A.)

	September 1929 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	September 1930 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	759.87	£ 8,012	199.90	£ 1,999
Chrysotile	1,639.50	22,652	741.00	13,084
Cape				
Blue	483.47	10,866	339.89	9,627
	2,882.84	£41,530	1,280.79	£24,710

Canada.

(Statistics published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

October 1930 ..... 26,322 tons (2000 lbs.)
October 1929 ..... 30,120 tons (2000 lbs.)

Estimated production of Canada for 1930—244,,000 tons (2000 lbs.), compared with 306,055 tons for 1929, these figures being given in report by Dominion Bureau of Statistics dated January 1, 1931.

Cyprus.

(Statistics supplied by Cyprus Trading Corporation).

September 1930 ..... 1,145 tons (2240 lbs.)
October 1930 ..... None
September 1929 ..... 1,991 tons (2240 lbs.)
October 1929 ..... 986 tons (2240 lbs.)

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Total production in the United States and Canada for the month of November 1930, of all motor vehicles, was 134,844; last year for November the production was 226,997.

October 1930 production was 154,585; October 1929, 394,540. Note that the percentage of decrease in November 1930 compared with October 1930 was 12.7%, while the percentage of decrease in November 1929 compared with October 1929 was 42.2%.

Total motor vehicle production for the first ten months of 1930, was 3,349,876; compared with 5,496,213 for the first ten months of 1929.

Latest reports put the production for December at 155,185 motor vehicles, an increase of 24% over the output in December of last year and 15% over the corresponding figure for November 1930.

An encouraging feature in the motor industry is the fact revealed by statistics that current inventories of new car stocks are 25% under what they were a year ago. More encouraging still is the fact that 546,000,000 gallons of gasoline were used by United States motorists in 1930 than in 1929, the total gasoline used in 1930 being 13,020,000,000 gallons. The American people are running cars even if they are not buying them.

BUILDING

November contracts awarded, showed a total of $24,840,300, against $32,438,900 for October, these figures applying to the Middle Atlantic States.

The November contract total brought the amount of new building and engineering work started in this district since the first of 1930 up to $496,254,500, compared with $650,110,000 for the corresponding period of 1929.

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

Loadings of revenue freight in 1930 compared with the two previous years.

	1930	1929	1928
Four weeks in January	3,349,424	3,571,455	3,448,895
Four weeks in February	3,505,962	3,766,136	3,590,742
Five weeks in March	4,414,625	4,815,937	4,752,559
Four weeks in April	3,619,293	3,989,142	3,740,307
Five weeks in May	4,598,555	5,182,402	4,939,828
Four weeks in June	3,719,447	4,291,881	3,989,442
Four weeks in July	3,555,731	4,160,078	3,944,041
Five weeks in August	4,670,368	5,600,706	5,348,407
Four weeks in September ...	3,725,243	4,542,289	4,470,541
Four weeks in October	3,817,786	4,679,411	4,703,882
Five weeks in November	4,127,134	4,890,154	5,144,208
Week ended December 6	787,173	933,309	984,733
Week ended December 13	744,443	922,861	963,668
Week ended December 20	713,810	842,775	900,620
Total	45,348,994	52,188,536	50,921,913

Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	November 1929 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	November 1930 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
Africa (Br. S.)	458	$ 77,853	91	$ 22,971
Africa (Port. E.)	1,189	475,834	..	...
Canada	18,119	590,858	12,835	344,888
Germany	...	60	2	127
Italy	2	719	..	...
Russia	224	110,738	..	...
United Kingdom	10	2,291	41	8,804
	20,002	$1,258,353	12,969	$376,790
Tabulation of Crude only:				
Africa (Br. S.)	458	77,853	91	22,971
Africa (Port. E.)	1,189	475,834	..	...
Canada	105	47,966	69	24,300
Germany	.	60	..	43
Italy	2	719	..	...
Russia	224	110,738	..	...
United Kingdom	9	2,195	41	8,804
	1,987	$715,365	201	$56,118
Other Grades:				
Mill Fibre (United Kingdom)	1	96	...	...
Mill Fibre (Canada)	7,059	369,732	4,149	192,423
Lower Grades	10,955	173,160	8,619	128,249
	18,015	$542,988	12,768	$320,672

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	November 1929 Pounds	Value	November 1930 Pounds	Value
Yarn—				
Germany	1,001	$ 467	1,000	468
United Kingdom	...	...	1,941	1,200
Fabrics, Woven—				
Austria	...	...	2,116	1,342
United Kingdom	5,422	3,447	...	...
Packing, Fabric—				
Austria	...	...	449	249
Germany	4,636	3,298	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	1,171	436

	November 1929 Pounds	November 1929 Value	November 1930 Pounds	November 1930 Value
Packing, Not Fabric—				
Austria	17,248	5,864	150	81
France	7,289	6,381	...	...
Germany	1,836	538	207	167
Hungary	980	327	...	...
United Kingdom	15,174	9,108	382	52
Shingles and Slates of Asbestos Cement—				
Belgium	6,827,320	87,169	107,156	1,505
France	606,724	7,433	...	...
Germany	170,526	3,187	...	...
Lumber of Asbestos Cement—				
Canada	36,125	1,614	...	...
Italy	17,527	549	...	...
Brake & Clutch Lining, Molded, Pressed or Formed—				
United Kingdom	...	...	49	47
Other Manufactures—				
Austria	...	...	3	4
Canada	...	...	500	76
United Kingdom	...	...	59,219	5,124
Grand Total	*7,711,808*	*$129,382*	*174,343*	*$10,751*
Shingles, Slate, Wood or Lumber—By Districts				
Florida	210,712	2,868	...	...
Michigan	36,125	1,614	...	...
Mobile	163,468	2,607	...	...
New York	17,527	549	...	...
New Orleans	562,012	8,099	107,156	1,505
Philadelphia	6,668,378	84,215	...	...
	7,658,222	$99,952	107,156	$1,505

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during October[1] 1930 amounted to 40 tons, valued at $4,761. During the same month in 1929, 2 tons, valued at $79.00 were exported.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	October[1] 1929 Pounds	October[1] 1929 Value	October[1] 1930 Pounds	October[1] 1930 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	198,765	$13,670	167,228	$14,182
Pipe Covering & Cement	735,302	44,328	528,001	37,868
Textiles, Yarn & Packing	170,528	93,932	105,258	62,065
Brake & Clutch Lining	628,458[2]	134,405	558,349[2]	120,272
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	555,348	30,987	813,657	43,273
Asbestos Roofing	5,109[3]	40,311	1,903[3]	8,899
Other Manufactures	379,744	41,817	281,034	26,375

[1] Exports one month behind Imports. [2] Lineal Feet. [3] Squares.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	November 1929		November 1930	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	515	$ 56,498	300	$ 20,215
United States	7,514	486,628	5,071	256,063
Australia	150	15,000	...	...
Belgium	3,157	234,775	713	56,327
France	551	40,260	408	36,794
Germany	646	64,083	797	70,736
Italy	...	...	160	12,670
Japan	555	33,550	480	27,700
Netherlands	70	6,300	96	4,320
New Zealand	1	20	...	...
	13,159	$937,114	8,025	$484,825
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	500	12,500	310	7,700
United States	13,357	198,031	9,870	141,101
Belgium	90	2,250	130	3,225
France	125	3,125	120	2,250
Germany	400	10,040	620	13,400
Italy	22	550	...	...
Netherlands	60	1,500	147	3,525
	14,554	$227,996	11,197	$171,201
	27,713	*$1,165,110*	*19,222*	*$656,026*

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	November[1] 1929		November[1] 1930	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Rhodesia	473	£21,432	314	£ 9,255
From Canada	1,313	15,743	176	2,059
From Other Countries	1,556	56,677	383	7,711
	3,342	£93,852	873	£19,025
Re-Shipments	370	13,636	82	3,115
Exports of Asbestos Manufactures.				
To Netherlands	59	5.790	82	4,754
To France	81	7,613	77	6,075
To U. S. of America	13	3,254	2	788
To British India	629	14,571	292	11,777
To Australia	75	8,693	25	3,556
To Other Countries	1,477	77,467	1,230	60,748
	2,334	£117,388	1.708	£87,698

[1] Figures for Imports and Exports by England given in December "ASBESTOS" were marked "September." They were really the figures for October.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the names of the following gentlemen: Henry W. Grebe, President, Central Asbestos & Magnesia Company, Chicago, Ill., whose birthday date is January 21st; G. D. Crabbs, President, Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., January 22nd; B. T. Conwell, Jr., General Manager, Eternit, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3rd; H. N. Dawes, President, Nightingale & Childs Co., Boston, Mass., February 5th; H. A. Hirschfeld, President, Standard Asbestos Co., Inc., New York City, N. Y., February 11th; Willard R. Platt, President & Secretary, Green, Tweed & Co., New York City, N. Y., February 11th; Lewis H. Brown, President, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, N. Y., February 13th; R. V. Aycock, President, R. V. Aycock Co., Kansas City, Mo., February 15th; to all of which gentlemen we extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

Asbestos Corporation Limited. The Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders have been advised that it is not the intention of the management to meet the interest on the First Mortgage bonds due January 1st 1931 and a meeting of the bondholders has been called for January 30th, 1931, with a view to postponing the interest and the sinking fund payments due January 1st and July 1st, 1931. In September last a Committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders was formed and this Committee is now said to have deposited to its order nearly 50% of the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds. At the time the Committee was formed the statement was made that the Committee was supporting the present Board of Directors and Management and had in view the reorganization of the capital structure of the Corporation on such a basis that the fixed charges would be very much reduced, if not entirely eliminated, so that the Corporation would henceforth be in a position to meet all comers in the asbestos field.

During 1930 the Corporation curtailed its output but carried on extensive operations in the form of geological surveys, drilling and development work, and is facing 1931 with much larger known bodies of high grade asbestos bearing rock than at any time in its history.

If the reorganization plans, which are said to be under consideration, are carried thru, it will place the Corporation in a very different position to what it has been in the past.

Russell Mfg. Company of Middletown, Conn., held their annual divisional conference in the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., December 19 and 20. The Middletown division covers all of the New England States and northern and western New York.

E. E. Dunne has been appointed automotive representative

for the Russell Mfg. Company in the Los Angeles Beaches district. Mr. Dunne was formerly manager of the Great Western Tire Company in Los Angeles.

"Standards and Specifications for Nonmetallic Minerals and Their Products," is the title of a book recently published by the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Eight pages in this book are devoted to Asbestos Products, covering Paper, Millboard and Rollboard, Textiles, Yarns and Packing, Brake Lining and Cement asbestos backing composition board.

Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement are listed with the notation "No nationally recognized specifications available."

A copy of the book is in the office of "ASBESTOS" and may be examined by anyone interested.

Russell Mfg. Company. F. A. Gerrard, formerly Division Manager in the Pacific Coast Territory, has been appointed assistant manager of the replacements Department, with headquarters at Middletown.

R. W. Conroy, formerly assistant division manager in the southwest division, has been appointed division manager of the Pacific Coast division with headquarters at San Francisco.

C. Clifford Lyman, formerly assistant to W. T. Palmer, manager of the replacements department at Middletown, has been promoted to general office manager.

Philip Carey Company. The Board of Directors of the Philip Carey Mfg. Company, declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 31st, 1930, to Stockholders of record December 20th, 1930. Also a dividend of 2 per cent on the Common Stock of the Company payable December 15th, 1930, to stockholders of record December 11th, 1930.

Brundage & Barron, Inc., has recently been organized by C. E. Brundage and W. N. Barron, to operate as Asbestos and Magnesia Contractors. Headquarters are at 562 W. 52nd Street, New York City. Their telephone number is Columbus 3515-6.

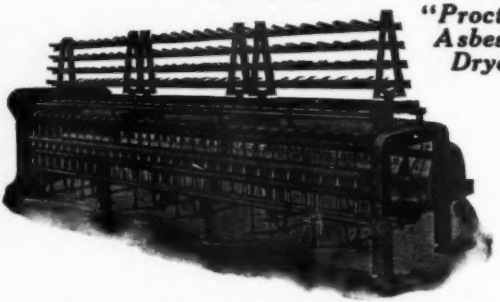
"Mining Amosite Asbestos in the Pietersburg District, South Africa," by Dr. W. Kupferburger, Mineral Technologist, Board of Trade and Industries of the Union of South Africa, was published in the December 8th issue of the Engineering & Mining Journal. The article gives a lot of interesting information concerning the history and characteristics of Amosite Asbestos.

A. W. Jack, of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of Lockport, N. Y., is said to be the initiator of a project to organize an asbestos wallboard company in Grand Rapids. The principal product of the company would be an asbestos wallboard but asbestos millboard, pipe coverings and other asbestos products would also be manufactured, according to news report from Grand Rapids. Capital of the proposed company is set at $250,000; a large building, with power plant, used for the manufacture of picric acid during the war is being considered for the plant.

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

CARDED FIBRES
YARNS. CORD, MANTLE YARNS
PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

B. Marcuse, President of the Canadian Asbestos Company at 316-22 Youville Square, Montreal, asks us to make mention in this issue of his recovery from his severe illness, and thru these columns Mr. Marcuse wishes to extend to all his friends his thanks for their inquiries during his illness.

Likewise Mr. Marcuse takes this means of wishing them all a very Happy and Prosperous 1931.

The Thermoid Rubber Company of Trenton, N. J., has acquired the patent rights of a rubber plug used in connection with the testing of a radiator core for leaks.

Dominion Blue Asbestos Company, according to South African newspapers, has closed down all its mines except one, and private mine owners in the same section (Kuruman) are said to be reducing their production to a very low level.

The London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., according to a recent issue of the India Rubber Journal are now marketing wire covered with "Lowbestos" pure asbestos fibre insulation. A feature of this insulation according to report is that it retains its electrical and mechanical properties at the high temperatures to be found in traction, crane and rail motors, lifting magnets, and other heavy duty apparatus.

Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Supplies, Ltd., have patented a conveyor belt having a layer of solid woven asbestos connected by vulcanization, stitching, riveting, etc., to a belt composed of folded duck impregnated with rubber. The duck is vulcanized to the sides of the asbestos layer. Fine brass or other wire may be woven into the asbestos. The duck may be replaced by leather or camel hair. In a modification the belt is composed of layers of leather, duck or camel hair placed alternately with layers of asbestos. This description was taken from the December 6th issue of the India Rubber Journal.

Johns-Manville Corporation, has selected the J. Walter Thompson Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, as their new advertising agency.

Frank H. Finch, formerly the general auditor for Johns-Manville Corporation, died at his home in Rochelle Heights, New Rochelle, N. Y., on December 8th. Mr. Finch was sixty-three and was well known thruout the J. M. organization. He had been employed by J. M. for a period of twenty years, and retired about four years ago.

Pacific Coast Asbestos Association. James W. Clise, Jr., (Secretary of the Asbestos Supply Company of Seattle, Washington) was elected President of the Pacific Coast Asbestos Association for 1931, at its December meeting.

Roberts Gaskets Ltd., a small private company, with a capital of £35 in fl shares, has been formed to acquire the business carried on by Roberts and Co. at Four Oaks Works, Birmingham, Street, King's Hill, Wednesbury, Staffs. The subscribers, each with 100 shares, are J. C. Anderson, "Edmonton," Walsall Road, Four Oaks, Warwicksshire, gasket manufacturer; A. Knott, 6 Devon Road, Warley Woods, Birmingham, gasket manufacturer,

and C. Wimhurst, 55 Lightwoods Hill, Warley Woods, Birmingham, manufacturers' agent. The company will manufacture and merchant fibre, felt, cork and rubber washers, copper and asbestos gaskets and packings.

Asbestos & Holdings Trust, Ltd. Petition for the compulsory winding up of this firm, came up on December 8th and was adjourned for a week to ascertain if a named person, who it was said knew the area where the property is situated, would report whether the company should continue its mining operations.

"Asbestos in 1929" is the title of a brochure, prepared by Oliver Bowles and B. H. Stoddard, and published December 18th, 1930, by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of Commerce.

This pamphlet, like previous similar ones, contains tables showing Production of Asbestos in the United States, Imports and Exports, world production, and various notes on Asbestos in the several producing countries. A copy of this booklet may be obtained by sending 5c to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Becker & Haag. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haag celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on January 10th. Mr. Haag is a member of the firm of Becker & Haag of Berlin, Germany.

PATENTS

Brake Testing Apparatus. No. 1,779,945. Granted on October 28th, to Harry Morgan, Flint, Mich., assignor to Brake Testing Equipment Corporation, San Francisco, Calif. Filed March 12, 1927. Serial No. 174,786. Description upon request.

Gasket. No. 1,779,616. Granted on October 28th, to Frank J. Oven, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago. Original application filed July 6, 1926. Serial No. 120,775. Divided and this application filed December 22, 1927. Serial No. 241,895. Not specifically asbestos. Description upon request.

Process and Apparatus for Reproducing by Stamping. No. 1,780,560. Granted on November 4th, to Edmond Oscar Lanhoffer, Poissy, France. Assignor to Asbestos Panels Corporation, New York City. Filed August 2, 1928. Serial No. 297,041, and in France December 24, 1927.

Described as a process of reproducing which comprises placing a sheet of malleable material on a matrix, dropping a series of flexible, suspended weights on said sheet continually and causing relative displacement between said matrix and said sheet of material during dropping of said weights.

Protective Covering for Bridges. No. 1,780,622. Granted on November 4th, to William H. Lawrence, New York City, assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Filed April 18, 1927. Serial No. 184,497.

Described as a weather and fire protective covering for railway bridges, having their wooden members impregnated with a

chemical for preventing decay of said members, comprising a sheet of Asbestos paper laid over said members, a plurality of layers of felt impregnated with bituminous material laid over said sheet, a layer of bituminous material over each layer of felt and a layer of granules embedded in each of said last named layers, all loose granules being removed except from the uppermost layer.

Clutch Ring Shearing Machine. No. 1,780,250. Granted on November 4th, to Thomas Handel Bateson, Walpole, Mass., assignor to Multibestos Company. Filed May 12, 1928. Serial No. 277,375. Description upon request.

Insulating Block. No. 1,780,739. Granted on November 4th, to Joseph Berg, Long Island City, N. Y. Filed April 12, 1930. Serial No. 443,753.

Described as a cellular insulating block, comprising a plurality of corrugated sheets, each sheet having a series of transverse corrugations on one face thereof, flat sheets interspersed between said corrugated sheets, relatively thick cords disposed in said transverse corrugations thereby providing a plurality of relatively short cells and scaling strips for the side edges of said block.

Method and Apparatus for Preparing Wet Mixtures. No. 1,781,728. Granted on November 18th to John C. MacIldowie, Nashua, N. H., assignor to Asbestos Wood & Shingle Company, Nashua. Filed October 29, 1927. Serial No. 22,977. Description upon request.

Heat Insulating Material. No. 1,782,383. Granted on November 18th to Harold W. Greider, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Company. Filed Feb. 19, 1926. Serial No. 89,494.

Described as a heat insulating material molded under process with expulsion of water in filter molds, from a semi-fluid water mix before substantial setting of the ingredients of the mix by chemical reaction, comprising finely divided solid ingredients thickly interspersed with minute dried bubbles of a gaseous emulsion, the material surrounding the multiplicity of voids created in said insulation by said dried bubbles containing minute quantities of a film forming and stabilizing agent.

Heat Insulating Material and Manufacturing Process thereof. 1,782,384. Granted on November 18th to Harold W. Greider, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Original application filed April 18, 1928. Serial No. 271,108. Divided and this application filed June 27, 1929.

Described as the process of making molded heat insulation material of high micro-porosity comprising mixing light, finely divided and/or fibrous, inorganic materials, with water to form a semi-fluid or plastic water mix, dissolving alkali in the water of mix, generating gas therein by incorporating finely divided calcium carbide coated with an oily, resinous, waxy or organic,

fatty acid substance, forming a relatively stable foam of minute bubbles, containing said gas stabilized by the bubble forming and stabilizing agent, formed by the reaction of the oily, resinous, waxy or organic fatty acid substance, with the alkali of the mix and molding the mass under pressure with expulsion of water from the mold.

Gasket. No. 1,782,037. Granted on November 18th, to Claude B. Bailey, Wyandotte, Mich., assignor to McCord Radiator & Mfg. Company, Detroit. Filed May 7, 1926. Serial No. 107,323. Renewed January 11, 1929. Cylinder head gasket. Further description upon request.

Gasket. No. 1,782,014. Packing Gasket. Granted on November 18th, to Joseph Rimmelspacher, Newark, N. J. Filed August 10, 1927. Serial No. 211,916. Description upon request.

TRADE MARKS

(Passed for Publication)

(This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., 900 F. St., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contemplate adopting.)

LX Serial No. 303,019. Multibestos Co., Walpole, Mass. For asbestos brake linings and asbestos clutch facings. Passed on September 9th, 1930.

Bond Seal Serial No. 303,618. The Bond Bros. Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md. For asbestos fibre roof cements. Passed on Nov. 11, 1930.

Stella Serial No. 305,950. Charles Laurence Willis, New York City. For rolled asbestos woven cloth packing with rubber friction or binder for packing steam glands or stuffing boxes of engines. Passed on November 25, 1930.

Supa Sca. and design. Serial No. 306,215. Charles Laurence Willis, New York City. For plaited asbestos packing with or without a metallic strip of metal for packing glands or stuffing boxes of engines. Passed on November 25, 1930.

ITALIAN

FINE YARNS — CLOTHS — TAPES

ITALIAN ASBESTOS FIBRE

MANUFACTURED BY:—
SOCIETA ITALO RUSSA
PER L'AMIANTO

AGENTS:—
BERTOLAIA & GOEDERT
24 VARICK ST., NEW YORK

THIS AND THAT

Samples of Thermo-Lux and Cell O Tone can be examined in the office of "ASBESTOS."

Airplanes engaged in both scheduled and miscellaneous flying operations consumed 12,887,532 gallons of gasoline and 537,212 gallons of oil during 68,669,928 miles of flying in the six month period from January to June 1930, in the United States, this according to estimate made by the Aeronautics Branch, based on reports from aircraft operators.

The Relay Motors Corporation of Lima, Ohio., announces a new truck which has a dual engine. The truck has been designed especially for the replacement of narrow gauge railroads in mines. The new model is said to be the most powerful truck ever built. The two engines may be used in combination or one at a time. The truck is equipped with heavy duty air brakes, with cast brake drums and moulded brake blocks on all six wheels and air connections for trailers. Twin emergency brakes offer an added margin of safety in stopping.

Asbestos Cement flat sheathing is being used for the sealing of vaults, and it is probable that this material will also be used for the lining of vaults, by various cemeteries. Let the wisecracks get busy!

A certain manufacturer of automobile heaters, uses two inches of asbestos tubing in their construction. During the last two months the Johns-Manville Corporation has received orders for 16,000 lineal feet of this tubing. Figure it out for yourself.

Does anyone know the address of the Higgins Process Company? We are informed that this firm manufactures an asbestos panel which may be decorated with the regular wall, but permits an opening into the wall without being unsightly.

YOU can now obtain from *The Ruberoid Co.* a complete line of Asbestos and Asphalt Building Products as listed below.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES
- Hexagonal
- American Method
- Horizontal
- Tapered American Method

ASBESTOS ROOFINGS
- Smooth Surfaced

ASBESTOS PAPERS
- Commercial Paper
- Heavy Asbestos Paper (Roll Board)

ASBESTOS PIPE COVERINGS AND BOILER INSULATION
- Sectional Pipe Coverings
  - Aristo Brand
  - Imperial Brand
  - Celasbestos Brand
  - Watcocel Brand
  - Anti-sweat Brand
- Lagging Blocks
  - Aristo Laminated
  - Imperial Brand
  - Celasbestos Brand
  - Watcocel Brand

ASBESTOS MILL BOARD

ASBESTOS FELTING CEMENT

ASPHALT SHINGLES
- Units
- Strips

BUILT-UP ROOFING MATERIALS
- Asbestos Felts
- Asphalt Felts
- Tarred Felts
- Roofing Asphalt
- Bond Roofing Asphalt
- Coal Tar Pitch
- Concrete Primer

ASPHALT ROLL ROOFINGS
- Smooth-surfaced
- Mineral-surfaced

INSULATING AND SHEATHING PAPERS
- Kraft Building Papers
- Asphalt Coated
- Tarred Slaters Felts
- Red Sheathing
- Deadening Felts

INSULATING TAPE

The RUBEROID Co.

ROOFING MANUFACTURERS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

Sales Divisions: RUBEROID MILLS—CONTINENTAL ROOFING MILLS
SAFEPACK MILLS—H. F. WATSON MILLS—ETERNIT

Offices & Factories: New York, N. Y.—Chicago, Ill.—Millis, Mass.—Erie, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Mobile, Ala.

85% MAGNESIA
PIPE & BOILER
COVERINGS.

HIGH
TEMPERATURE
INSULATION AND
CEMENTS.

SEVERAL VALUABLE
TERRITORIES
OPEN FOR
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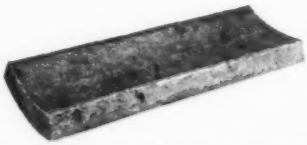

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